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Country programme document

Peru

Summary

The country programme document (CPD) for Peru is presented to the Executive Board for discussion and approval at the present session, on a no-objection basis. The CPD includes a proposed aggregate indicative budget of $4,670,000 from regular resources, subject to the availability of funds, and $35,475,000 in other resources, subject to the availability of specific-purpose contributions, for the period 2017 to 2021.

In accordance with Executive Board decision 2014/1, the present document reflects comments made by Executive Board members on the draft CPD that was shared 12 weeks before the second regular session of 2016.

* E/ICEF/2016/13.

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Programme rationale

1. Peru is a democratic, upper-middle-income State with a presidential system. Between 2004 and 2013, the country's gross domestic product grew by an average of 6 per cent per year and its Human Development Index (0.737) is among the highest in the region. Poverty (22.7 per cent) and extreme poverty (4.3 per cent) have fallen considerably, by 36 and 12 percentage points, respectively. However, 32.5 per cent of children and adolescents continue to live in conditions of multidimensional poverty. Economic growth has slowed, falling to around 3 per cent in the last two years, and the inequality gaps are clear: almost half of monetary poverty (46 per cent) is concentrated in the rural population and the highest proportion of poor Peruvians live in the Andean (33.8 per cent) and Amazonian (30.4 per cent) zones.

2. The country's demographic composition, geographic distribution and cultural diversity present challenges for social policymakers. Peru is experiencing a 'demographic dividend', a term that refers to a strategic opportunity to consolidate economic and social growth by adequately investing in developing the potential of adolescents and young people. Currently some 10.5 million people are under 18 years of age, equivalent to one third of the population. Over three fourths of the total population is concentrated in urban areas and the country has 60 ethnic groups and 47 indigenous languages spoken by around 4 million people.

3. Peru has made significant progress in the area of child and adolescent rights, as shown by the rapid growth in public investment for this population group (24 per cent of the total budget for public spending in 2015) and by the improvement of various key indicators. The infant mortality rate decreased from 21 to 17 per 1,000 live births between 2005 and 2014; the rate of chronic malnutrition fell from 28 to 14.6 per cent over the same period; net primary school attendance has remained above 92 per cent since 2005; and access to birth registration is nearly universal, with a rate of 96.7 per cent.

4. However, Peru still faces challenges to ensure that no child or adolescent is left behind, in line with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, particularly in the Amazonian and Andean regions and rural and peri-urban areas. Inequities particularly affect children in early childhood. The neonatal mortality rate has increased to 12 per 1,000 live births, rising to 14 per 1,000 live births in rural areas and the Andean and Amazonian regions. While chronic malnutrition has declined among children under 5 years of age, the rate in rural areas is double the national rate and the percentage of children aged 6-36 months with anaemia remains extremely high (46.8 per cent). This, together with the fact that around 20 per cent of households (55 per cent in the Amazon region) lack access to the public water network and 36 per cent lack access to the public sewer network, threatens the health of the youngest members of the population. In terms of opportunities for development and learning, inequities remain among children in the age groups 0–2 and 3–5 years: while the net attendance rate for early childhood education is 81.3 per cent (77.5 per cent in rural areas), access to early childhood development programmes for children under age 3 years is only 11.4 per cent (5 per cent in rural areas). One third of fathers (48 per cent for the poorest quintile) and 42 per cent of mothers (57 per cent in the jungle) see physical punishment as a legitimate way of educating their children.

5. In spite of the progress in primary education, around 383,000 children under age 12 years remain outside the education system and over 643,000 are at risk of dropping out. Just 43.5 per cent of children in Grade 2 achieve a satisfactory level of reading comprehension, falling to 26 per cent for mathematics. While the national primary-school completion rate for the age group 12–13 years was 81.7 per cent in 2014, the figure is

lower (65.3 percent) for children whose mother tongue is not Spanish. The net secondary attendance rate is 83 per cent, although the completion rate among the age group 17–18 years is only 65.6 per cent. This situation is worse for indigenous adolescent girls in the Amazon region, where fewer than half of girls complete secondary school compared to boys (23.4 per cent for girls versus 48 per cent for boys).

6. Other factors affect the full development of adolescents: (a) lack of health service coverage, with 34.2 per cent of female adolescents not covered by health insurance; (b) a high rate of adolescent pregnancy, affecting 14.6 per cent of females aged 15-19 years in 2014 and 1,114 girls under age 15 in 2013, the majority as a result of sexual offenses; (c) exploitative child labour (in 2011, some 832,000 children aged 6-13 years were working, and 37 per cent of the age group 14-17 years worked more than 36 hours per week); (d) human trafficking (27 per cent (172) of victims between 2011 and 2013 were minors, mostly girls; (e) in 2015, 6,611 adolescents were in conflict with the law, of whom more than half were deprived of liberty; (f) the high number of children and adolescents institutionalized for not having parental care (8,748 minors lived in institutions in 2012, almost half of them adolescents aged 12-17 years and more than 61 per cent females); and (g) negative cultural stereotypes (monitoring of print media between 2012 and 2014 showed that in one third of the instances in which adolescents were mentioned, they were referred to as lawbreakers).

7. Peru faces considerable challenges to delegitimize and eliminate violence against children and adolescents. Some 28.6 per cent of mothers and 25.6 per cent of fathers physically punished their children and the National Programme Against Domestic and Sexual Violence provided services to 15,579 children and adolescents who were victims of physical, psychological or sexual violence. Sixty-six per cent of them are girls and adolescent females. Almost 40 per cent of all reported cases of physical violence involve children under 5 years of age. Forty per cent of cases of sexual violence were committed against adolescents, with 96 per cent of the victims being female.

8. These many challenges take various forms throughout the country: living in the Amazon or Andean regions or rural or peri-urban areas is synonymous with having fewer opportunities. In these regions, barriers preventing children from exercising their rights include: gaps in legislation and a lack of clarity in the definition of the competencies at different levels of government; a lack of coordination between the various sectors and levels of government; an extremely limited capacity to access and use resources; weaknesses in monitoring and evaluation mechanisms for policies and programmes; the lack of sufficient inclusion of an intercultural perspective in social services to make them more relevant and effective; and limited spaces to allow inhabitants to express their voices, which are often not taken into account. Departments such as Loreto, Ucayali and Madre de Dios in the Amazon region, and Huancavelica and Huanuco in the Andean region, together with certain districts in Lima, such as Ate, Carabayllo, Lurigancho and Puente Piedra, face the biggest challenges.

9. The joint work of the Government of Peru and UNICEF has generated good practices and lessons learned to help overcome some of these barriers. For example, Peru improved learning outcomes for indigenous children between 2012 and 2014, largely through the development of integrated strategies. These strategies guarantee that the education service adapts its teaching to specific languages, produces and promotes the use of educational materials in indigenous languages and builds capacity among teachers responsible for intercultural bilingual education; and that technical support is provided to regional governments and the Ministry of Education for developing policies, allocating funds and supporting the development of the national intercultural bilingual education plan. All this has made it possible to improve indigenous language reading comprehension

among fourth-grade pupils during this period, rising from 5.1 per cent to 18 per cent for Aguaruna children, 3.6 per cent to 14.2 per cent for Shipibo children and 11 per cent to 21.9 per cent among Collao Quechua children

10. Useful lessons have been learned from the recent success in reducing anaemia among children under age 3 years, which had been rising for four years. The overall prevalence decreased four percentage points, to 43.5 per cent, and as much as 14 percentage points in the Amazon, as a result of increasing the visibility of the problem; reviewing evidence that made it possible to identify effective interventions; advocacy for the formulation of the National Anaemia Reduction Plan 2014–2016; supporting the Ministry of Health to gradually achieve universal coverage of micronutrient powder supplementation through low-cost procurement services; supporting regional governments to reach targets for the distribution of micronutrient powders to their healthcare units; and promoting behaviour change strategies at the community level to guarantee the consumption of micronutrient powders.

11. Peru has made significant progress that has resulted in improved living conditions, primarily among the country's youngest children. Challenges that remain include: (a) overcoming unfair and avoidable conditions that create inequity; (b) taking advantage of the demographic dividend and giving adolescents the opportunity to live healthy lifestyles, access learning throughout their lives and fully exercise their rights as citizens; and (c) delegitimizing and eradicating violence against children and adolescents.

12. These challenges come in the context of an upper-middle-income country facing an economic slowdown, a country which must protect and guarantee the distribution of investment in children; a country which must continue to build the capacity of subnational governments to ensure that they take full advantage of the resources and responsibilities transferred to them; a country which must continue to manage the evidence that supports results-based budgeting to deliver more effective interventions for children; and finally, a country with a thriving business sector, a civil society keen to consolidate its position and families who are proud of their culture and identity, who require spaces and mechanisms to organize themselves and actively participate in guaranteeing the rights of children and adolescents.

Programme priorities and partnerships

13. The proposed programme of cooperation for 2017–2021 promotes the rights of adolescents and children and the creation of equitable opportunities to allow each of them to reach their full potential regardless of gender, ethnicity, place of residence, living conditions or any other factor. It is guided by the principles of human rights, equity, environmental sustainability, gender equality and interculturality. It shares Peru's vision of ensuring that children and adolescents have equal opportunities and access to quality services and participate in exercising, promoting and defending their rights, working together with state institutions and the community, developing their full potential within their family in a healthy environment that is free from violence (National Action Plan for Childhood and Adolescence 2012–2021). The programme also aims to contribute to the National Agreement and the Bicentennial Plan.

14. The programme's priorities respond to the analysis of the country's context, the current circumstances of children and adolescents and the applicable legislation in Peru, particularly the Children's and Adolescents' Code, as well as the Convention on the Rights of the Child and Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women. The priorities are also aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals, the Paris Agreement on climate change, the UNICEF Strategic Plan and the UNICEF

Gender Action Plan. The programme also responds to three of the four outcomes of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) for 2017-2021.

15. UNICEF will implement the programme through capacity-building, generation of evidence and political dialogue, strengthening of partnerships and promotion of intersectoral and intergovernmental links. It will design social models and initiatives that can be scaled up via political dialogue and evidence-based advocacy. The programme will focus its efforts on the two Amazon departments of Ucayali and Loreto, the Andean department of Huancavelica and one municipality in Lima.[1]

16. UNICEF will strengthen its partnerships and work directly with the Ministries of Women and Vulnerable Populations, Social Development and Inclusion, Health, Education, Justice and Human Rights, and Economy and Finance, in addition to the Congress of the Republic, the Judiciary, the Public Prosecution Service, the Ombudsperson, the National Registry of Identification and Civil Status, the National Institute of Statistics and Information, regional and local governments in the priority departments and districts, the National Assembly of Regional Governments, the National Education Council, the National Round-table for Consensus in the Fight against Poverty, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), civil society, the private sector, the media, the academic sector and other United Nations agencies to reach a critical mass of stakeholders to take action and demand specific changes to benefit children and adolescents, particularly the most vulnerable and excluded.

Children and adolescents free from violence, exploitation and family abandonment

17. This component will contribute to ensuring that children and adolescents are brought up and educated without violence and have access to services that guarantee their protection and access to justice. It will be achieved by: (a) building the capacity of the State and society to legislate, manage, allocate funding and undertake social monitoring work for the prevention of and response to violence and ensuring that children and adolescents have access to justice; (b) improving programmes and strategies to prevent physical and sexual violence, especially against female adolescents and girls, at school and in the family, in the target areas; and (c) enhancing the capacity of the State to improve protection and justice mechanisms for children and adolescents who are victims of violence, exploitation or family abandonment and in conflict with the Penal Code.

18. This component will contribute to eliminating the following barriers: (a) the social legitimation of violence; (b) the fragility of legal instruments that govern the functions and competencies of the system for protection against violence at the national and subnational levels, that adapt the protection and justice mechanisms for children and adolescents who are victims, perpetrators and witnesses of offences, and that regulate the implementation of alternatives to detention, based on family care for children without parental care; (c) the lack of funding for strategies to prevent violence and improve the coverage of services, the specialization of protection and justice operators and the monitoring and generation of evidence for decision-making, at the national and subnational levels; (d) the absence of proven strategies to promote non-violent upbringing in families and an education free from physical, sexual or gender-based violence; (e) the lack of specialized training for operators of services for the protection of children who have been victims of violence, exploitation or family abandonment; and (f) the fragility of civil society organizations for promoting and monitoring compliance with recommendations of the Committee on the Rights of the Child.

[1] Selection based on an index of children's and adolescents' life conditions by district and region.

19. Barriers will be eliminated by working on associated strategies at both the national level and in the target areas, in line with the following priorities: defining legal instruments; promoting the establishment of results-based budgeting and budget programmes; providing social programmes that directly target families and the education sector with proven strategies for the prevention of physical and sexual violence in the target areas; supporting civil society in the promotion and monitoring of compliance with recommendations of the Committee on the Rights of the Child; strengthening training programmes for protection actors; regulating and implementing alternatives to detention; and ensuring that violence against children is socially unacceptable.

Opportunities for adolescents

20. This component will help to improve opportunities for adolescents to live a healthy life, learn throughout their lives and fully exercise their citizenship. The component will involve work at the national level and in the target areas through: (a) capacity-building for the Government to design and implement relevant and quality inclusive secondary education policies that ensure successful development paths for indigenous, rural and marginal urban adolescents; (b) adapting and implementing integrated healthcare and nutrition models for adolescents; and (c) including adolescent participation in bodies and mechanisms for the management of health and education services, in addition to indicators to measure their quality.

21. This will contribute to eliminating the following barriers: (a) incomplete design and implementation of the national secondary education policy and plan; (b) scarce resources for secondary education and preventing adolescent pregnancies; (c) lacking, inadequate or low-quality secondary education, health and nutrition services for male and female adolescents living in indigenous, rural and marginal urban contexts; (d) insufficient inclusion and implementation of education programmes for sexual and reproductive rights and capacity-building for exercising citizenship in secondary education services; (e) low capacity among regional, provincial and district authorities and officials to develop relevant forms of secondary education coverage, to produce differentiated strategies for the promotion of health based on postponing pregnancy and adopting healthy habits, and to promote integrated health care for adolescents by activating intersectoral and intergovernmental spaces and mechanisms for coordination; and (f) the fragility of civil society organizations and groups, as well as the bodies and mechanisms for the participation of adolescents that foster the demand for quality services.

22. Eliminating these barriers will involve working with strategic partners on: improving the design of policy and the national plan for differentiated secondary education and health and nutrition for adolescents and increasing the allocation of resources for its implementation; designing and strengthening forms of secondary education such as the Full School Day programme and relevant strategies for promoting well-being among adolescents who live in contexts of greatest exclusion; incorporating education on sexual and reproductive rights and citizenship in secondary education services; capacity-building for authorities and officials to manage the intersectoral and intergovernmental policies, plans and strategies for differentiated secondary education and health and nutrition for adolescents; strengthening capacity-building for staff at educational institutions and healthcare establishments to promote integral development among adolescents; and consolidating spaces and mechanisms to include adolescents and social organizations and groups in systematic monitoring of education, health and nutrition services for adolescents.

Equity for children

23. To promote the universal agenda of the Sustainable Development Goals, this component will contribute to ensuring that children who are exposed to inequities as a result of gender, ethnicity, place of residence, living conditions or differing abilities live in safe surroundings and have full access to relevant and quality registration, health, nutrition, care, education, water and sanitation services to promote their full development. This will be achieved by working with the State and civil society on capacity-building to: (a) adequately design and manage equitable and relevant policies for full development in early childhood (0-5 years); (b) monitor the management of inclusive, quality and relevant primary education policies for indigenous and Afro-Peruvian children and children in rural and peri-urban areas; (c) improve national policies for water and rural sanitation and managing the risk of disasters through the application of comprehensive environmental management models in rural, indigenous and peri-urban environments in the target areas, all as a contribution to developing resilience to the effects of climate change.

24. This component will contribute to eliminating the following barriers: (a) inadequate policies or regulatory and budgetary frameworks for children, families and indigenous and rural communities in the various sectors responsible for guaranteeing comprehensive development; (b) weakness of intrasectoral, intersectoral and intergovernmental spaces and mechanisms for coordination that promote the implementation of these policies; (c) the fragility of relevant and quality models and strategies for the territorial application of these policies; (d) civil society and institutional spaces designed to promote the monitoring, participation and surveillance of the management of these fragile and uncoordinated policies; and (e) operators of services in the target areas without sufficient competencies to promote the full development of children and insufficient training programmes.

25. Eliminating these barriers will involve working with strategic partners on: strengthening policies and regulatory and budget frameworks for rural, indigenous and Afro-Peruvian populations for civil registration, full development in early childhood, preschool and primary education, water and sanitation services, managing the risks of disasters and environmental protection; improving articulation and activating coordination mechanisms between the various government institutions and levels; developing relevant and quality models for the application of policies at the territorial level; strengthening social and community surveillance, participation and monitoring of services and the management of policies; and building the capacity of service operators in the target areas and strengthening the training programmes of the institutions to which they belong.

Recognizing and prioritizing the rights of children

26. This component will contribute to ensuring that adolescents and children continue to be recognized by society and the Peruvian State as subjects of law and prioritized in social regulations, policies and budgets. This will be achieved by: (a) technical assistance for public officials and authorities at the national level and in the target areas for the management of policies and allocation and delivery of budgets to reduce gaps in guaranteeing the rights of adolescents and children; (b) capacity-building for the State to increase the availability of disaggregated statistics and evidence for monitoring the situation of adolescents and children and decision-making to guarantee their rights; and (c) improving knowledge of the rights of adolescents and children and how to protect them among Peruvian society and the private sector.

27. This will contribute to eliminating the following barriers: (a) training and education programmes led by the Ministry of Economy and Finance and the National Civil Service

Authority that do not explicitly incorporate a focus on children's rights, gender and interculturality; (b) regional and local governments in the selected areas failing to give sufficient priority to children and adolescents in policies and budgets; (c) recommendations of human rights bodies and forums that are not sufficiently taken into account in public policies; (d) lack of disaggregated data and evidence on children and adolescents, with an emphasis on the most excluded; and (e) social and business organizations that are not structurally linked to guaranteeing the rights of children and adolescents.

28. Eliminating these barriers will involve working with partners at the national level and in the target areas on promoting the improvement of disaggregated data (for gender, ethnicity, place of residence and living conditions among others) and evidence on children and adolescents; capacity-building for public officials responsible for planning the development and management of budgets; designing public management models that favour guaranteeing the rights of children and adolescents; ensuring that public policies incorporate the recommendations of human rights bodies and forums; and making an active commitment to social organizations and the private sector, particularly the areas of telecommunications and health, through development and innovation in specific areas of the programme.

29. The country office will continue to seek the support of individual and private sector donors, focusing on raising funds via the pledge and corporate pathways to pledge channel, fundraising in emergency situations and exploring the possibility of fundraising through events and legacies. It will work with bilateral and multilateral donors to promote their contributions to the programme.

Summary budget table

Programme component	*(In thousands of United States dollars)*		
	Regular resources	*Other resources*	*Total*
Children and adolescents free from violence, exploitation and family abandonment	905	7 390	8 295
Opportunities for adolescents	600	10 295	10 895
Equity for children	690	8 495	9 185
Recognizing and prioritizing the rights of children	2 205	7 295	9 500
Programme effectiveness	270	2 000	2 270
Total	**4 670**	**35 475**	**40 145**

Programme and risk management

30. This country programme document outlines UNICEF contributions to national results and serves as the primary unit of accountability to the Executive Board for results

alignment and resources assigned to the programme at the country level. Accountabilities of managers at the country, regional and headquarter levels with respect to the country programmes are stipulated in the organization's programme and operations policies and procedures.

31. UNICEF will work within the UNDAF 2017-2021 and the Steering Committee which comprises representatives of the Government of Peru and the United Nations system. UNICEF will participate in annual coordination, monitoring and reporting mechanisms for the results areas.

32. The probability that the results obtained by the programme are not accepted by the responsible bodies and as such are not sustainable, and the possibility of low funding during certain periods have been identified as potential risks. They will be mitigated by guaranteeing the participation of the guarantors of rights in programme actions; strengthening relationships with civil society, social organizations and the private sector; producing a systematic plan for managing resources; and developing strategies to further empower the media on priority issues.

33. UNICEF undertakes to ensure the efficiency, effectiveness and quality of the programme, for which it will exercise active leadership; maintain fluid and productive external relations; implement the full cycle of programme planning and monitoring; and communicate, promote and sign partnerships with strategic partners for its adequate implementation.

Monitoring and evaluation

34. Indicators have been established to measure the progress of the results to which the programme will contribute, using information from official government sources. UNICEF, together with the other United Nations agencies, will advocate the continuity of this data production and will strengthen national information systems. UNICEF will promote the application of an equitable monitoring approach with its partners.

35. The National Coordinating Committee for the UNICEF Cooperation Programme will be responsible for monitoring the country programme. The committee will be co-chaired by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Peruvian International Cooperation Agency and UNICEF. It will comprise high-level representatives from each of the ministries and regional governments that work directly with UNICEF. The programme will be reviewed on an annual basis.

36. Finally, UNICEF will promote evaluations to determine whether Peru is making progress in achieving results for children and adolescents and to determine its contribution in this respect.

Annex

Results and resources framework

Peru-UNICEF country programme of cooperation, 2017-2021

Convention on the Rights of the Child: articles 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 34, 36, 39, 40, 42 and 44. **Sustainable Development Goals:** 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 11, 13, 16 and 17. **National priorities:** National Agreement, Bicentennial Plan, National Action Plan for Childhood and Adolescence 2012–2021, National Policy for International Technical Cooperation.
UNDAF outcomes involving UNICEF: 1. By 2021, everyone in a situation of vulnerability, poverty and discrimination will have improved access to basic, essential, universal, quality services and an integrated and inclusive social protection system. 3. By 2021, public management will be more efficient, transparent, inclusive and equitable, increasing people's confidence in institutions. 4. By 2021, everyone, especially people living in situations of vulnerability, poverty and discrimination, will have improved access to exercising their freedoms and rights and to citizen participation in the context of peace and under the rule of law. **Outcome indicators measuring change that includes UNICEF contribution:** Proportion of the population living in households with access to basic services; prevalence in the delay in growth among children under 5; coverage of essential health services; proportion of children and adolescents that have reached at least a minimum level of reading comprehension and mathematics; rate of secondary completion without falling behind; proportion of women and girls aged 15 or over that have suffered physical, sexual or psychological violence; maternal mortality rate; neonatal mortality rate; adolescent fertility rate; primary government spending as a proportion of the originally approved budget; proportion of sustainable development indicators produced at the national level and fully disaggregated.
Related UNICEF Strategic Plan outcomes: 1. Health; 3. Water, sanitation and hygiene; 4. Nutrition; 5. Education; 6. Child protection; 7. Social inclusion

UNICEF outcomes	*Key progress indicators, baselines and targets*	*Means of verification*	*Indicative country programme outputs*	*Major partners, partnership frameworks*	*Indicative resources by country programme outcome: regular resources (RR), other resources (OR) (In thousands of United States dollars)*		
					RR	*OR*	*Total*
1. By 2021, children and adolescents will be brought up and educated without violence and will access services that guarantee their protection and access to justice	Percentage of biological parents who use hitting as punishment to educate their children. Baseline (2014): Mothers: 28.6% Fathers: 25.6% Target (2021): Mothers: 19.6% Fathers: 16.6%	Demographic and Family Health Survey (*Encuesta Demográfica y de Salud Familiar*, ENDES)	1.1. By 2021, the capacity of the State and society to legislate, manage, allocate budget resources and carry out social surveillance of the following will be improved:(a) preventing and responding to violence; and (b) access of children and adolescents to justice. 1.2. By 2021, there will have been improvements to prevention programmes and strategies for physical and sexual violence, particularly against female adolescents and girls, at school and in the family, in the priority territories. 1.3. By 2021, the capacity of the State to improve protection mechanisms and justice for children and adolescents who are victims of violence, exploitation or family abandonment and in conflict with penal law will have been built.	Ministries of: Women and Vulnerable Populations:, Social Development and Inclusion;, Economy and Finance;, Justice and Human Rights; National Registry of Identification and Civil Status; National Institute of Statistics and Information; regional/local governments, NGOs, academic sector, Ombudsperson, Department of Youth Centres, Public Prosecution Service	905	7 390	8 295
	Percentage of districts with child protection services (Municipal Child and Adolescent Ombudspersons in operation.) Baseline: (2015): 92% Target: (2021): 100%	Ministry for Women and Vulnerable Populations					
	Percentage of adolescents in conflict with the law complying with non-custodial measures. Baseline: 43% Target: 53%	Judiciary					
2. By 2021, the adolescent population will have improved opportunities to live a healthy life, learn throughout their life and fully exercise their citizenship	Net secondary education attendance rate. Baseline: 83.8 /Target: 87 Women: Baseline:83.5/Target:87 Men: Baseline:82.3/Target:86.5 Urban: Baseline:86.7/Target:92 Rural: Baseline:74.5/Target:80 Spanish mother tongue: Baseline:83.9/Target:87	Ministry of Education	2.1. By 2021, the national and priority regional governments will have built their capacities to design and implement inclusive, relevant and quality secondary education policies that ensure successful development paths for indigenous, rural and marginal-urban adolescents. 2.2. By 2021, integrated care models for health and nutrition for adolescents will have been adapted	Ministries of: Health; Education; Social Development and Inclusion; Economy and Finance; regional/local governments, NGOs, academic sector, Ombudsperson, National Education Council	600	10 295	10 895

UNICEF outcomes	*Key progress indicators, baselines and targets*	*Means of verification*	*Indicative country programme outputs*	*Major partners, partnership frameworks*	*Indicative resources by country programme outcome: regular resources (RR), other resources (OR) (In thousands of United States dollars)*		
					RR	*OR*	*Total*
	Indigenous mother tongue: Baseline:76.4/Target:80.5 No poverty: Baseline:86.5/Target:92 Extreme poverty: Baseline:66.2/Target:71		and implemented for the priority territories. 2.3. By 2021, the participation of adolescents will be included in bodies and mechanisms for the management of health services and education, in addition to the corresponding quality indicators, for the priority territories.				
	Percentage of students that do not reach the "in process" level in the Student Evaluation Census for second grade in reading and mathematics. Baseline: 62.7 for reading 77.8 for mathematics (2015) Target: 52 for reading 67 for mathematics	Ministry of Education					
	Coverage of the Integrated Health Care System (*Sistema Integral de Salud*, SIS) for adolescents. Baseline: 58% (2015) Target: 70% (2021)	SIS					
	Adolescent mothers pregnant for the first time aged 15-19 years. Baseline: 14.6% Target: No increase	Ministry of Health					
3. By 2021, children exposed to concerns related to gender, ethnicity, area of residence, living	Neonatal mortality rate. Baseline: 11 per 1,000 live births Target: 8.5 per 1,000 live births	ENDES	3.1. By 2021, the capacity of the State and society for the coordinated design and management of equitable and relevant policies for full	Ministries of: Social Development and Inclusion; Education; Women and Vulnerable	690	8 495	9 185

UNICEF outcomes	*Key progress indicators, baselines and targets*	*Means of verification*	*Indicative country programme outputs*	*Major partners, partnership frameworks*	*Indicative resources by country programme outcome: regular resources (RR), other resources (OR) (In thousands of United States dollars)*		
					RR	*OR*	*Total*
conditions or differences in skills will live in safe environments and have full access to relevant and quality registration, health, nutrition, care, education, water, sanitation and hygiene services that promote their full development	Percentage of children under 5 suffering from chronic malnutrition. Baseline: 14.4 (2015) Target: 10 (2021)	ENDES	development in early childhood (0–5 years) in the priority territories will have been built. 3.2. By 2021, the national, regional and priority local governments will have built their capacities to monitor the management of inclusive, quality and relevant primary-education policies for indigenous, Afro-Peruvian, rural and peri-urban children. 3.3. By 2021, there will have been capacity-building of the State and society to rate national policies for water and sanitation in rural areas and manage the risk of disasters based on the implementation of comprehensive environmental management models in rural, indigenous and peri-urban areas, for the priority territories.	Populations;, Health; Economy and Finance; Environment; Housing, Construction and Sanitation; National Institute of Civil Defence, Office of the President of the Council of Ministers, National Institute for Statistics and Information, regional/local governments, NGOs, academic sector, Ombudsperson			
	Percentage of children under 5 with access to child development programmes. Baseline: *Cuna Más* programme [Govt. programme for children under 3.]: 5.7% (2015) Growth and development: 52.4% (2014) Education Cycle I: 5.1% (2015) Cycle II: 82.6% (2014) Target: *Cuna Más* programme: 8% Growth and development: 65% Education Cycle I: 8% Cycle II: 90%	Ministries of: Development and Social Inclusion; Education; Health					
	Completion rate for primary education without delays (ages 12–13). Baseline: 81.7%/Target: 86% Women: Baseline:83.4%/Target:87% Men: Baseline:80.2%/Target:86% Urban: Baseline:88.3%/Target:93% Rural: Baseline:68.6%/Target:72% Spanish mother tongue: Baseline:84.1%/Target:89%	Ministry of Education					

UNICEF outcomes	*Key progress indicators, baselines and targets*	*Means of verification*	*Indicative country programme outputs*	*Major partners, partnership frameworks*	*Indicative resources by country programme outcome: regular resources (RR), other resources (OR) (In thousands of United States dollars)*		
					RR	*OR*	*Total*
	Indigenous mother tongue: Baseline:65.3%/Target:70.5% No poverty: Baseline:87.3%/Target:92.5% Extreme poverty: Baseline:63.3%/Target:69%						
	Percentage of children achieving expected outcomes in reading comprehension and mathematics for Grades 2 and 4 primary. Reading comprehension, Grade 2 Baseline:43.5%/Target:58% Mathematics, Grade 2. Baseline:25.9%/Target:33% Reading comprehension, second language, Grade 4 Baseline:18.8%/Target:45% Indigenous-language reading comprehension, Grade 4. Quechua Collao: Baseline:21.9%/Target:35% Aguaruna: Baseline:18%/Target:33% Shipibo: Baseline:14.2%/Target:25% Aymara: Baseline:9.8%/Target:20%	Ministry of Education					
	Proportion of rural homes with access to the public water network. Baseline: 61.8% (2014) Target: 72% (2021)	National Household Survey (*Encuesta Nacional de Hogares*, (ENAHO)					
	Percentage of children aged 0–5 with birth certificates. Baseline: 96.7% (2014) Target: 99.6% (2021)	ENDES					

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UNICEF outcomes	*Key progress indicators, baselines and targets*	*Means of verification*	*Indicative country programme outputs*	*Major partners, partnership frameworks*	*Indicative resources by country programme outcome: regular resources (RR), other resources (OR) (In thousands of United States dollars)*		
					RR	*OR*	*Total*
4. By 2021, adolescents and children will continue to be recognized by society and the Peruvian State as subjects of law and will be prioritized in social regulations, policies and budgets	Public budget allocated to children and adolescents as a percentage of GDP by sector. Baseline: 4.4% (2014) Target: Not less than 4.4% per year	Ministry of Economy and Finance	4.1. By 2021, public officials and authorities at the national level and in the priority territories will have strengthened their capacities to manage policies and allocate and deliver budgets to eliminate gaps in exercising the rights of adolescents and children. 4.2. By 2021, the capacity of the State to increase the availability of disaggregated statistics and other evidence for monitoring the situation of adolescents and children and decision-making to guarantee their rights will have been built. 4.3. By 2021, Peruvian society and the private sector will have improved knowledge of the rights of adolescents and children and will know how to protect them.	Ministries of: Social Development and Inclusion; Economy and Finance; Women and Vulnerable Populations; National Institute of Statistics and Information; regional/local governments; Round-table for the Fight against Poverty, academic sector, civil society, private sector	2 205	7 295	9 500
	Percentage of delivery of the public budget allocated to children and adolescents at the national and subnational levels. Baseline: (2015) National: 38% Regional: 48% Local: 14% Target: (2021) National: 45% Regional: 55% Local: 20%	Ministry of Economy and Finance					
	Percentage of children and adolescents living in a condition of monetary poverty at the national level. Baseline: 32.5% (2013) Target: 26% (2021)	Calculation based on ENAHO					
	Percentage of people with improved perception of the rights of children and adolescents. Baseline: TBD Target: TBD	UNICEF study					
Programme effectiveness					270	2 000	2 270
Total resources					**4 670**	**35 475**	**40 145**